

HO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.]

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,  
Received up to 24th February, 1877.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

THE *Vrita Dhára* of the 12th February, in its columns of summary of news, states on the authority of a Lahore contemporary, that salutes were not fired for the Mahárája of Kashmir and the Khán of Khelat on their arrival at Amritsar because of the illness of a European lady in the station. Will the firing of a salute be ever suspended or stopped in the case of a European officer, if a native lady happens to be ill at the time?

The *Samaya Vinod* of the 15th February regrets to say that respect and distinction were shown to flatterers and selfish men at the Delhi darbár, and men of intrinsic worth and merit were neglected. In this matter the Supreme Government is not to blame, but the subordinate officers with whom the power of nomination lay. However, it is to be hoped that practical effect will soon be given to the promises of Her Majesty to give the natives a fair share in the administration of their country.



A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 21st February dilates on the high hopes which the intelligence of the Delhi darbar inspired in the natives, and for the fulfilment of which they waited with extreme impatience for the 1st of January, 1877. But when that long-expected day came, all their fond hopes were blighted. Excepting the distribution of empty titles and honours, nothing has been done in the way of conferring any substantial advantages upon the people.

The *Taj-ul-Akhbar* of the 22nd February says that it was remarked by the Viceroy at the Delhi darbar that Her Majesty takes a deep interest in her native subjects, and sees them with an eye of equality with her British subjects. This naturally led us to believe that natives and Europeans stood equal in the eyes of the Government. But in practice natives do not receive the same consideration and attention at the hands of the Government as Eurasians even. A meeting was lately held at the Qaisar Bagh in Lucknow by some missionaries to devise measures for the benefit of Eurasians. The meeting was attended by about two hundred and fifty European officers, civil and military. It appears from the *Indian Tribune* that the Government has sanctioned a grant-in-aid to the Eurasian boys' school at Allahabad, while on the contrary the Government is curtailing the expenditure on native boys' schools. But, as a matter of justice, the Government should not favour one class of its subjects more than another, but should seek to promote the interests of all classes of its subjects equally.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Bodhana* of the 21st February points out certain defects in the English administration. The country has under the British rule been reduced to a state of abject poverty. The Government has permitted the sale of spirituous liquors and narcotic drugs for the sake of the revenue which it derives therefrom, which are very injurious to the public health. The English law provides no punishment for gambling and prostitution. The taking of interest is not made illegal, which is prohibited both by the



Hindu and Muhammadan laws. All the high and lucrative appointments are monopolized by Europeans. The natives are usually charged with dishonesty, bribery, and corruption. But this charge is wholly unfounded. A comparison between the character of a high European official whose pay amounts to two or three thousand rupees a month and of a native mohurrir or chaprasi would not be at all fair. Can any one name a single high native official who has stained his hands with bribery? To get a true insight into the European character we must not go to the European and military officers, but to European servants of such departments as these,—the commissariat, the public works, the customs, the forest, and so on. Go to a native state and examine the account books of the state, which will tell you the value of the presents made by the raja to the resident. The civil service examination is held in England and not in India. Few natives can afford to bear the expenses of going to England and prosecuting their studies there to compete at the examination. Were this examination held in India, we should be enabled to compare the intellectual ability of Englishmen with that of natives. If this were the case, European officers would be as rare in the ranks of the coveted civil service as the natives are now. As regards the question of friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives, it is impossible to think that European officials should hold familiar intercourse with their poor native subjects. The only way of achieving this much desirable object is to appoint natives of proved ability and merit to high offices, who will meet Europeans on a footing of equality.

#### TURKEY.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 20th February says that the departure of Lord Salisbury from England to Constantinople inspired the Mussalmans of India with hope and joy. The object of his mission was believed to assist the Turk and punish the Muscovite. They expressed unbounded joy at the occasion, and very naturally considered



Lord Salisbury's mission as a consequence of the memorials and addresses submitted by them to Her Majesty. They were proud of the happy success of their exertions, and earnestly prayed for the growth of power and rank of Her Majesty. But now that the cunning and interested proceedings of Lord Salisbury at the conference are known, we can clearly read sorrow and disappointment in their faces, speeches, and writings. His Lordship did not speak a single word in favour of the Turks. The delegates of the European powers should have sat as impartial judges on the conduct of Russia and Turkey, and after enquiry should have rebuked the guilty party. But the delegates, on the contrary, did not take Russia to task on any point whatever, and directed their whole pressure against the Porte. The Turks justly observe that the motto of the European powers is, the more to press a man the more he yields to their pressure. But Russia deserves highest credit for her character for deceit and intrigue. She is really more cunning and deceitful than Satan himself. All Europe has fallen a dupe to her intrigue, and has been won over by her. But all her charms have happily proved ineffectual to ensnare the Turks. The Turks have displayed at this crisis a degree of firmness and courage which have extorted a tribute of praise and sympathy from the whole world.

#### NATIVE STATES.

A Jaipur correspondent of the *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 20th February complains that in Jaipur some delivery peons deliver letters and newspapers to wrong parties on receiving two or three pice. The postal authorities should exercise supervision over the peons.

The *Malwa Akhbar* of the 14th February says that it is apparent from the memorial which has been got up by the people of Baroda, and signed by no less than thirty-five thousand men, for submission to Her Majesty, praying for the reinstatement of the *ex-Gaikwar* on the throne, that the new administration introduced in the state on the English model has not



found favour with the people. The people seem to prefer the government of Mulhar Rao to the present régime. But it is not likely that the English Government will grant their request, but if it does, it will have acted with divine generosity.

#### CABUL AND THE FRONTIER.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 20th February, in its correspondence columns, states that the prime minister of Cabul is said to have asked Sir Lewis Pelly for a sum of eleven crores of rupees for the maintenance of an army. Sir Lewis Pelly agreed to pay the sum, but on condition that the army should be placed under the command of English officers, who will also distribute pay to the soldiers. But the Cabul minister did not consent to this condition. It is also rumoured that he told Sir Lewis Pelly that the Russians have offered the Amir eleven crores gold coins or muhars and an extension of his territory to the Indus for allowing them to invade India.

The *Muhib-i-Hind* of the 15th February says that the Amir of Cabul is greatly mistaken in trying to pick a quarrel with the English Government. He is the ruler of a small principality, and no match for the Government of India in any way. Besides, he is very much indebted for his present power and military strength to the Government. The Government gives him a sum of twelve lakhs of rupees a year for maintaining order and peace on the frontier. It has also occasionally presented him with arms, and accorded him permission to make arms and ammunition in his own country and augment his army. But now that he has got an army one hundred thousand strong, and about three hundred thousand irregular forces or volunteers at his disposal, his pride knows no bounds. The Government has secured peace in Khelat by effecting a reconciliation between the Khan and his turbulent sardars and settling their mutual quarrels. The Government has also expressed its intention to open railway commu-



incation with Khelat with the object of promoting commerce with that country. But the Amir has taken offence at this. He has accordingly welcomed Russian envoys in his capital. He interprets the efforts of the Government for terminating the internal feuds of Khelat as arising from motives of conquering the boundaries of Candahar. Núr Muhammad Shah has been deputed to Peshawur to demand a sum of twelve crores of rupees from the Government, and to ask it to desist from further interference in the affairs of Khelat under pain of a war with Cabul. This is surely very presumptuous of the Amir. But this ungrateful conduct of the Amir has put the Government on its guard. British forces are collecting on the frontier in good earnest. One special officer has been appointed to conduct negotiations with the Amír under instructions from the Viceroy. Another has been appointed to look after the rebellious Afridis. It may be naturally hoped that the Government will now proceed with great caution and care in entering into treaty stipulations with the Amír. He has expelled his own brothers and nephews from his dominions, and placed his son in custody under false impressions. Then what help can a friend or ally expect from him in time of need? Only the other day, when Mr. Forsyth, on his return from the Yarkand Mission, wished to return to India through Afghanistan in consequence of the extreme cold which he would have to encounter by the Kashmir route, the Amír told him that he could not guarantee his safe passage. Mr. Forsyth was thus obliged to come *via* Kashmir, under the escort of the Maharája of Kashmir. The English Government being itself candid and open-hearted thinks every one like itself. It is also habitually unwilling to withdraw its aid from one whom it has once taken under its protection. But the undisguised hostilities of the Amír can no longer be overlooked. He evidently means to play false with the English Government by trying to contract friendly relations with another neighbouring power. We should always keep a strict watch on his proceedings. Any assistance to the Amír, until he agrees to the establishment of a canton-



ment for our forces in Cabul and Herat, will be prejudicial to our own interests.

The *Vrit Dhárá* of the 12th February states, on the authority of a contemporary, that the Government has raised its monthly subsidy to the Amír of Cabul from one lakh to two lakhs.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 15th February is of opinion that the Amír of Cabul should no longer be trusted. We have been advising the Government for the last twelve years to establish its influence at Cabul, but the Government has turned a deaf ear to our counsel. If it had acted upon our advice, it would have had no cause for anxiety and uneasiness at this moment; the Russians would not have had an opportunity of tampering at the Cabul court. The Amír is such a wicked fellow that he will never amicably listen to our advice even though it be to his own advantage. He has found out a very cunning way of making money by playing a double part between ourselves and the Russians. But it is now beyond dispute that he is more favourably disposed towards the Russians than towards us. He has welcomed the Russian envoy at his court without consulting our wishes, nor has he informed us with the talk that he has had with him in secret. The Government can no longer shut its eyes at his proceedings if it wishes to retain its Indian empire. The occupation of Afghanistan by the Muscovite will endanger the position of John Bull in India.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 20th February reports, for the information of the people of the Panjab, that it has been decided to hold a meeting at Amritsar during the next Baisakhi fair to consider the question of memorializing the Government for the formation of native volunteer corps. Outsiders coming to Amritsar with a view to take a part in the meeting should report their arrival to Sardár Dyal Singh Majíth, a rais and Honourary Magistrate of Amritsar. Volunteer



corps consisting of educated and respectable natives will be of far greater service to the state in an emergency than Eurasian volunteers, who have no other recommendation but their English-fashioned dress. The Government should expect no help in time of need from men whom the pleasure of carrying about a rifle and killing birds has induced to enlist themselves. At the same time the number of Eurasians is very limited, and all of these are not volunteers. A few thousands of Eurasian volunteers can be of no appreciable service in so vast an empire as India. The martial spirit of the people of the Panjab stood in good stead to the Government in the mutiny of 1857. The frontier affairs are becoming more delicate and critical every day, and the Government may count on the people of the Panjab for no small assistance in case of any hostile outbreak. The enlistment of native volunteer corps will be an additional source of strength to the State, and a ready means of improving the physique and mental capacity of the respectable classes of natives who are now rusting from idleness and inaction.

A correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* of the 21st February, on the authority of a native army school-master at Mián Mir, complains of the present status of the native army school-masters. The writer suggests that a school-master should get the uniform of havildar, so that he may look more respectable than a common soldier, and that some fixed rules should be laid down for his promotion to a havildarship, subahdarship, and so on.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 17th February, in continuation of his previous article (*vide* "Selections" for the week ending the 17th February, 1877, page 113), complains that the members of the municipal committee who have purchased sites of ground of the old jail from the committee are now appropriating heaps of earth collected on the ground to their use, apparently without the permission of the committee. Earth sells dear in Amritsar, and therefore this misappropriation will entail no small loss on the committee.



The *Málwa Akhbár* of the 14th February, in reference to the contemplated appointment of Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh as a Joint Judge, remarks that this is not a cause of unmixed joy to the natives. He is to get only three-fourths of the full salary. There appears to be some preconceived plan on the part of the Government in making this appointment, because the Rao Bahadur has no experience whatever in criminal matters. He is no doubt a man of ability, and distinguished for his long and important services to the Government. We should be glad to see him holding a high and independent office involving comparatively little labour. But his contemplated appointment is a subject of deep concern to us, remembering the jealousy of European officers, his want of experience in criminal matters, and his old age.

The *Patiala Akhbar* of the 19th February criticises at great length the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. The Government has decided upon the amalgamation of the two provinces. It did not give an opportunity to the press and the people of Oudh to express their sentiments and feelings on the subject which so nearly concerned them. It is no less to be regretted that the public journals of Oudh have hitherto maintained a comparative silence on this measure of the Government, and have thus failed in their duty to apprise the Government with the state of the public feeling of Oudh. Is it the fear of Sir George Couper that prevents them from making a free expression of their opinion? The people of Oudh are just as faithful to the Government as the people of other provinces of India. The people of India are well-known for their obedience and subordination, and always gladly submit to the orders of their rulers. But it should be borne in mind that the people of Oudh are yet far behind their fellows of the other provinces in matter of education and enlightenment. They do not know how to assert their rights in proper and suitable ways, and to have the laws and regula-



tions of the Government modified according to their wishes. Even at present the majority of the population of Oudh may not know that, in England even labourers and menial servants can annul the enactments of the prime minister of England. Only a short time ago Lord Disraeli, with the advice of the clergy, enacted a law to the effect that no subject of Her Majesty should indulge in drinking and smoking on the sabbath day. When the law had been made public and published in newspapers, the labourers and menial servants of London assembled together in a place and invited the prime minister to attend their meeting. They told him that their duties did not allow them time to drink or smoke on any other day but Sunday in the week, and that they were therefore unable to observe his enactment. After this they began to tear up the newspapers that contained the law in his very presence. The premier yielded, and instantly recorded a memorandum for the abrogation of the law. The people of Oudh are as much the subjects of the Empress as the labourers of England. But the latter have the power to annul laws, while the former are wholly ignored. The parliament would not permit the Queen to assume the title of Empress of England, while in Oudh the Government has effected such a great revolution without consulting even the wishes of the people. It is really a matter of regret that the princes and talukdars of Oudh, in spite of their faithfulness and subjection to the British rule for the last twenty-two years, have no importance whatever even as compared with the labourers of England. The permanence and popularity of a law are always in proportion as it falls in with the views of the people for whose benefit it is enacted. The neglect of the Government in calling for the opinion of the people of Oudh on the amalgamation of their province with the North-Western Provinces is not at all in accordance with the avowed political policy of the Government. Now it appears from the resolution of the Government of India of the 26th January, 1877, that the amalgamation scheme several times engaged the



attention of the Government before. If the measure has always been commended on economical considerations, an effect should have been given to it long ago, so that a vast amount of money would have been saved. But in strict justice economy should have been enforced throughout India, and Oudh also should have been called upon to effect a proportionate reduction in the cost of its administration. To say that the province of Oudh is surrounded on three sides by the territory of the North-Western Provinces is no argument at all for its absorption in the latter jurisdiction. There are other provinces similarly circumstanced in respect to their boundaries. True, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presides over nine Commissionerships, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has only seven Commissionerships under him. But now he will have eleven Commissionerships under him. If an enforcement of economy was indispensable, the number of Commissionerships in each of the two provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should have been reduced by one. But there is one important consideration in connection with Oudh that should never be lost sight of. Bengal and the North-Western Provinces have long been under the British rule, and, therefore, the laws of the English administration have, as it were, entered into the veins and arteries of their inhabitants. But such is not the case with Oudh. It has only recently been brought under English rule, and the amount of litigation there is greater than in the two former provinces ; there is thus a greater need of European Agency in Oudh. The Government of India itself admits that the officers of the Oudh Commission are under-paid as compared with the officers of the regulation provinces. This shows that the administration of Oudh was already conducted more economically than any other province. Then why has it been thought necessary to curtail still more the administrative cost of Oudh? The Government of India has also recorded in its resolution of the 26th January that at the time of the annexation of the province there were some grounds on which it was thought expedient to form Oudh



into a separate Chief Commissionership, among which should be mentioned the mutual feuds of the talukdars and zemindars. But the circumstances have now changed, and the people are also accustomed to British administration. But the Government should remember that the permanent settlement has not yet done away with all the disputes among the landlords. Letting alone civil revenue and criminal suits, a large portion of settlement work—i.e., partition among the zemindars—has yet to be finished. It is a matter of regret that the Government of India has based an argument for the amalgamation of Oudh on the fact that its people are now accustomed to English rule. Hence it may be inferred that the amalgamation is, as it were, a punishment upon the people for their devotion and faithfulness to the Government. If we carry this argument to its logical conclusion, we may say that a contumacious and turbulent people are permitted to have an administration inconformity to their wishes and feelings. To keep the inhabitants of Oudh or rather of any part of India dissatisfied at this juncture, when the affairs of the frontier are in disorder, is opposed to a sound political policy. The Government of India is not right in assuming a uniformity in the character, the customs, and manners of the people of Oudh and of the North-Western Provinces. There is no facility of communication in all the districts of Oudh as asserted by the Government of India. Out of the twelve districts of Oudh there is a communication by railway in five districts. It is also affirmed by the Government that greater success has attended the British administration in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab than in Oudh, and that the experience of the administration of Oudh has shown that greater difficulties have to be encountered in the separate administration of a small province than that of a larger one. Now what is the reason of this comparative ill-success of the British administration in Oudh? At first sight it would seem that the administration of a comparatively small province should be attended with better success, because the local Government is enabled to attend more fully to the affairs of its limited circle of jurisdiction.



Thus the cause of the comparative ill-success of the administration of Oudh can be one of the two, either the Chief Commissioner had not the same powers in his jurisdiction as a Lieutenant-Governor has, or the Chief Commissioner failed to perform the functions of his office satisfactorily. In the former case the Supreme Government itself is to blame and not the Chief Commissioner. In the latter case, a better man should have been appointed to the office of the Chief Commissioner. Either way no case is made out for the abolition of the Chief Commissionership of Oudh. To say that Oudh is geographically a portion of the North-Western Provinces is to betray an ignorance of the history of the past. There was a time when a large part of the North-Western Provinces formed part of the kingdom of Oudh. If Oudh is really not larger than two of the ordinary Commissionerships in the North-Western Provinces, why have four Commissionerships been maintained so long in Oudh, and thus an enormous sum of public money wasted? If the people of Oudh are to be killed and burnt, because they are a meek and quiet people, then we must maintain silence. True, the subordinate part of the revenue administration of Oudh is at present undermanned and underpaid. But a mere increase in the number of subordinate officers will not avail, unless they be controlled and guided by an able and highly paid officer. Even this is, therefore, anything but an argument for the abolition of the Chief Commissionership. The Government of India says,—“If on general grounds the measure be approved, the simplest mode of carrying it out is to appoint one officer to be both Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. We have been assured by our colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir George Couper, who are both well acquainted personally with both charges, that the combination into one office of the administrative work of both Provinces will not entail any amount of business beyond the powers of a single officer if aided by a competent staff.” We regret to say that the Government of India has forgotten what it has already recorded



above. It has said that the administration of Oudh has not been so successful as that of the North-Western Provinces and of the Panjab. If the administration of Oudh has not been successful when in the hands of a separate officer of its own, there is still less chance of its succeeding when one officer will have to manage the affairs both of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. Against the opinion of Sir John Strachey and Sir George Couper in favour of amalgamation, we can urge the opinion of no less than six distinguished personages—Lord Clive, Lord Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Dalhousie, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Lord Canning—who advocated the autonomy of Oudh. Surely very little weight should attach to the opinion of Sir John Strachey and Sir George Couper who were at the head of the administration of Oudh, which is acknowledged by the Government of India itself to have been comparatively unsuccessful. The appointment of Sir George Couper to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh does not stand to reason, seeing that his administration of Oudh alone has not been successful. It should also be noticed that the Government of India itself is not hopeful of the success of the project; for it observes that,—“If for any cause it be found desirable to retrace our steps, it will be at once possible to do so by simply filling up the appointment of Chief Commissioner.” It is not wise to subject the people to anxiety by an experiment the success of which the projector himself is not certain of. We are unable to subscribe to the statement of the Government of India that “the measure will not be distasteful to the majority of the taluqdars of Oudh.” From the information that has reached us through various sources on the subject, we are in a position to assert that the amalgamation has caused the taluqdars immense sorrow and grief. In recording this statement the Government of India has, as it were, sprinkled salt over the wounds of the poor taluqdars. Who cares for the feelings of the taluqdars? They distinctly made known their wishes to the Government against the amalgamation at Simla, when the



Oudh Revenue Bill was under consideration before the Council. It is idle to expect that the Government of India will now revoke its orders, but at all events the Government can make reparations to some extent by fixing the seat of the local Government at Lucknow instead of Allahabad.

#### F A M I N E.

The *Virta Dhára* of the 19th February says that people are dying of hunger in large numbers at Sholapur.

The same paper remonstrates against the inadequacy of wages allowed by the Government to labourers on relief works, and urges upon the Government the exercise of greater liberality.

#### E D U C A T I O N .

A correspondent of the *Urdú Akhbár* (published in Mah-rati at Akolá) of the 10th February complains of the ridiculous vanity of the Headmaster of the Omraotí High School, who compels his assistant teachers to gather round him in a circle after the school hours, and listen to the praises which he showers on himself for his literary acquirements.

The *Urdú Akhbár* (Akola) of the 17th February condemns the education policy of the Government. Children of high and low castes receive instruction together in the same schools and are afterwards equally eligible for public service; this is particularly the case in Berar. But no respectable man will like to serve under a man of a very low caste. Boys of high and respectable classes only should receive a literary education; and the children of low caste should be taught to practice the callings of their parents. The abolition of the Akola High School, which is supposed to be in contemplation, is unadvisable. It will be a source of discouragement to the students, and will lower the education department of Berar in the estimation of other provinces.

#### L O C A L A N D M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The *Samaya Vinode* of the 15th February applauds the noble efforts of the district officers of Kumaon in the direc-



tion of putting down prostitution, a social evil of a very old standing in that part of the country.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 20th February notices a daring robbery which was committed on the 12th February in the evening. A camel-cart going from Azimgarh to Ghazipur was beset in the way by a gang of robbers who spoilt the passengers of their money and made off. To prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future, police chaukis should be established at short intervals on the road.

The *Almora Akhbar* of the 15th February complains of the neglected state of the road intervening between Kashi-pur and Moradabad.

The same paper approves the measure adopted by local authorities in Kumaun of compelling the people to keep their cattle in separate sheds, and not in the same houses in which they themselves live. This measure, which has been adopted on sanitary considerations, will greatly tend to improve the health of the people. But a gradual effect should be given to the measure, so that it may not entail much inconvenience and loss upon the people.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra	Urdū	Weekly ...	Feby. 17th, 1877.	327 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
2	Akhabār-i-'Alam ...	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 15th "	80 copies.
3	Akhabār-i-'Am ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 21st "	945 copies (in- cluding 336 copies taken by Govern- ment).
4	Akhabār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 17th "	130 copies.
5	Akhabār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 16th "	410 copies (in- cluding 250 copies taken by Govern- ment).
6	Akmal-ul-Akhabār ...	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 18th "	120 copies.
7	Akhyar-ul-Akhabār	Lucknow	Ditto	...	" " "	343 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
8	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Ditto ...	" 16th "	
9	Almora Akhabār ...	Almora	Hindī	Ditto ...	" 15th "	77 copies.
10	Anjuman-i-Akhabār	Shāhjānpur	Urdū	Bi-monthly,	" " "	50 "
11	Anwār-ul-Akhabār ...	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	" 20th "	100 "
12	Benares Akhabār ...	Benares	Hindī	Weekly ...	" 15th "	58 "



*List of papers examined (continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
13	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rámpur	Urdú	Weekly	Feby. 19th, 1877.	352 copies.
14	<i>Jaipur Akhbār (Rajputana)</i>	Jaipur	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	125 "
15	<i>Jaipur-i-Tūr</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" " "	142 "
16	<i>Kárnámah</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 19th "	300 "
17	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 20th "	160 "
18	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	200 "
19	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Hindustán</i>	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" 17th "	495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Government).
20	<i>Koh-i-Núr</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" " "	57 copies.
21	<i>Lama-i-Núr</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th "	85 "
22	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
23	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 20th "	200 copies.
24	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	22nd	100 "
25	<i>Málwa Akhbár</i>	Indore	Mahrathi	Weekly	" 14th "	80 "
26	<i>Máiwár Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	" 19th "	100 "
27	<i>Meerut Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	" 17th "	125 "
28	<i>Mufid-i-'Am</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	" 20th "	300 "
29	<i>Mufid-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 16th "	245 "
30	<i>Miratul-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	" 15th "	
31	<i>Mohib-i-Hind,</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" "	



32	<i>Muraqa-i-Tehzib</i> ...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	15th	"	150
33	<i>Mula-i-Nur</i> ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	20th	"	50
34	<i>Najm-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th	"	150
35	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i> ...	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	20th	"	
36	<i>Nizam-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	12th	"	
37	<i>Núr-ul-Afaq</i> ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	24th	"	200
38	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár</i> ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Feby. 17th and 24th, 1877.	"	380
39	<i>Nayar-i-'Azam</i> ...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	21st	"	90
40	<i>Oudh Akhhár</i> ...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly,	...	Feby. 18th, 21st and 23rd, 1877.		700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
41	<i>Panjábi Akhhár</i> ...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	17th	"	247 copies.
42	<i>Patiala Akhhár</i> ...	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th	"	
43	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	20th	"	100
44	<i>Quisar-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	17th	"	600
45	<i>Kafah-i-'Am</i> ...	...	Gujranwala	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	15th	"	450
46	<i>Kahbar-i-Hind</i> ...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Feby. 17th & 20th, 1877.	"	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
47	<i>Rohilkhand Akhhár</i>	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	17th	"	
48	<i>Riaz-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Khairabad	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	10th	"	699 copies.
49	<i>Sudiq-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Bhawulpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	19th	"	500
50	<i>Safir-i-Bodháná</i> ...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	21st	"	50
51	<i>Samaya Vinod</i> ...	...	Naini Tal	...	Hindi	...	Bi-monthly	...	15th	"	310
52	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i> ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	...	20th	"	70
53	<i>Táj-ul-Akhhár</i> ...	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	22nd	"	



*List of papers examined (concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
54	<i>Taufah-i-Kashmir</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Feby. 10th, 1877.	250 copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir).
55	<i>Umdat-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	...	Ditto	Ditto	" 21st "	"
56	<i>Urdu Akhbar</i> ...	Farukhabad Akola	Mahrathi	Ditto	Feby. 10th and 17th, 1877.	"
57	<i>Urdu Akhbar (Akola)</i>	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	" 17th "	"
58	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i> ...	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" " "	"
59	<i>Vrit Dhara</i> , ...	Dhar	Mahrathi	Ditto	Feby. 12th and 19th, 1877.	212 copies.

PRIYA DÁS,

*Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*